

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

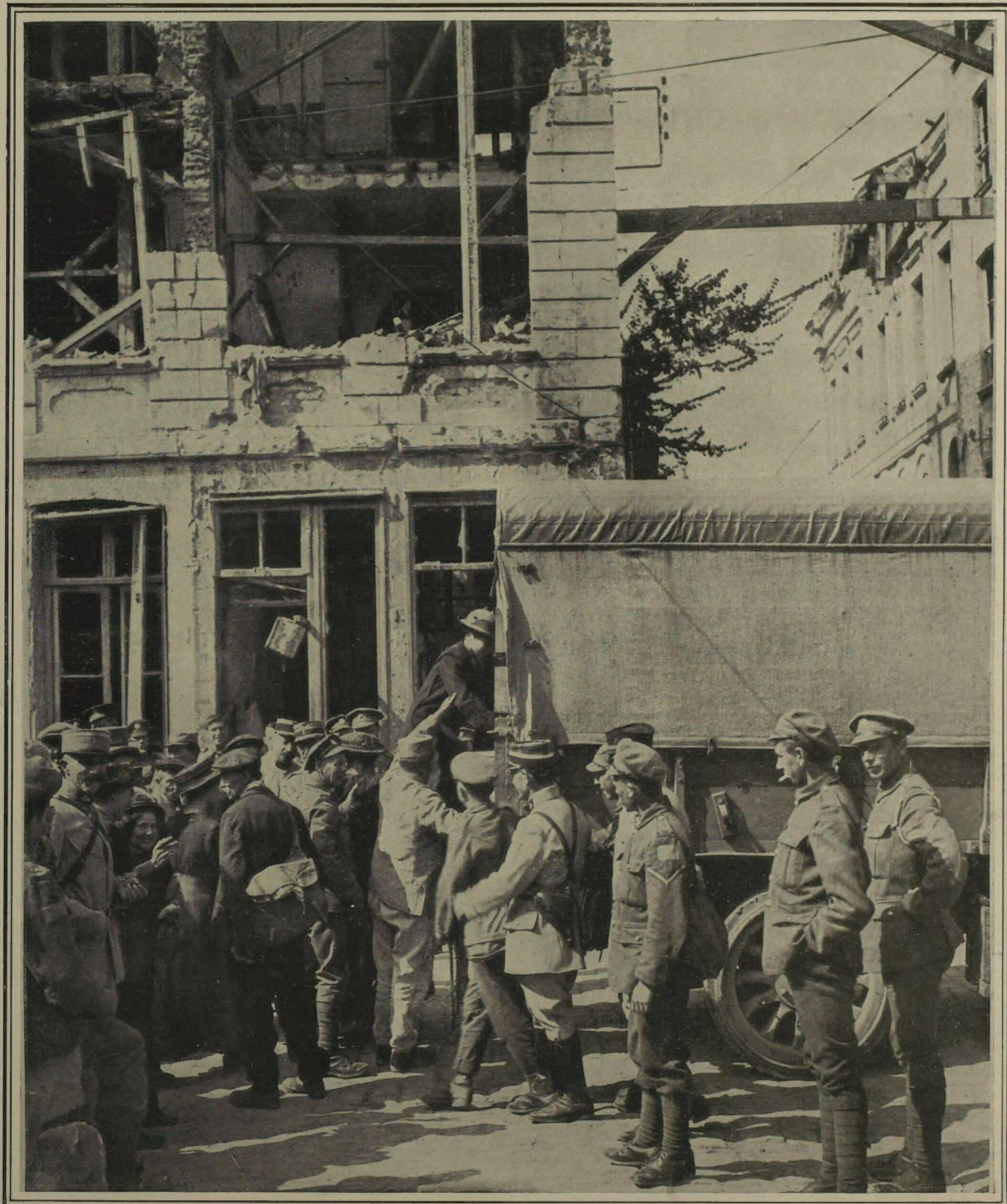
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 4144.—VOL. CLIII.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1918.

ONE SHILLING.

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LIBERATED AFTER FOUR YEARS OF GERMAN OCCUPATION: FRENCH VILLAGERS LEAVING SAUDEMONT.

Saudemont, a French village some four or five miles north of Quéant, and close to Dury, Écourt, and Rumancourt, was one of the places recaptured when Sir Henry Horne's First Army broke through the Quéant—Drocourt "Switch" line on September 2. Canadian patrols pushed into Saudemont, which contained small German machine-gun parties. Of the advance in this district, Mr. H. Perry Robinson writes: "The Germans

did not have time to do their usual thorough wiping out of villages before they fled. Inchy and Mœuvres are not wrecked. . . . Places like Écourt-St. Quentin and Rumancourt, on the north, are better still, and it is from here that the French civilian refugees are now finding deliverance. These poor people seem to have lived entirely on food furnished by the Relief Commission, now administered by the Spanish and the Dutch."

WAR CURIOSITIES: CAMOUFLAGE; TROPHIES; PIGEONS AND GAS.

PHOTOGRAPHS—OFFICIAL AND L.N.A.



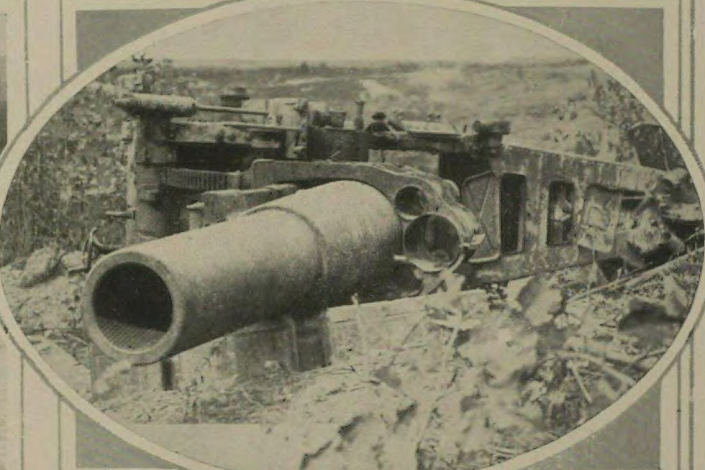
WITH SPOTTED CAMOUFLAGE DESIGNS AND THEIR BRITISH CAPTORS' CHALK-MARKS: A BIG "PARK" OF CAPTURED GERMAN GUNS.



"EVERY LITTLE HELPS": TWO BRITISH SOLDIERS OBEYING THE NOTICE-BOARD BY SALVAGING A HEAVY PIECE OF CORRUGATED IRON.



"RAJIM-I-JAN-RUMIYYA": AN OLD PERSIAN GUN TAKEN FROM THE TURKS AT BAGHDAD—NOW ON THE HORSE GUARDS PARADE.



UPSET BY THE GERMANS IN A HURRIED ATTEMPT TO SAVE IT: A BIG GUN CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH AT MOISLAINS.



THE ENEMY'S USE OF PIGEONS: A CAPTURED FOLDING-BOX USED BY THE GERMANS FOR MESSENGER-BIRDS.



USED BY THE GERMANS FOR ATTACHING MESSAGES TO PIGEONS DURING A GAS-ATTACK: TESTING A CAPTURED GAS-PROOF PIGEON-BOX.

The old bronze Persian gun shown in one of our photographs is an interesting trophy from Mesopotamia. It was captured from the Turks when the British entered Baghdad on March 11, 1917, and was sent home by Sir Stanley Maude to the King, by whose instructions it has been placed on view on the Horse Guards Parade. It weighs about five tons, and is some 20 ft. long. The metal at the muzzle is about 3 inches thick, and the bore is some 4 inches in diameter. The carriage on which it is mounted was not

captured with it, and is only a makeshift. An inscription on top of the gun reads: "Succour is from God and Victory is at hand. The Commander of Victory and Help, the Shah, Desiring to blot out all trace of the Turks, Ordered Dgiev to make this Gun. Wherever it goes, it burns up lives: It spits forth flame like a Dragon: It sets the world of the Turks on fire." It was called "Rajim-I-Jan-Rumiyya" (destroyer of Turkish lives), and dates from 1547, when Shah Ismail II. warred with Sultan Suleiman.

HAVOC IN THE WAKE OF THE GERMANS: CHAULNES AND NOYON.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.



TYPICAL OF THE DEVASTATION OF MANY ONCE-THRIVING FRENCH VILLAGES: ALL THAT IS LEFT OF CHAULNES.



THE ONLY PUBLIC BUILDING THE GERMANS LEFT INTACT IN NOYON: THE CATHEDRAL, FROM THE RUINS OF THE ANCIENT PLACE.

The Germans in their retreat have left behind them a trail of systematic devastation in northern France. "These are not acts of savagery," writes Mr. G. H. Perris, describing the scenes he has visited on the French front, "but of cold-blooded and highly scientific rapine. They are not accidental, but fundamental parts of the German campaign. Cities like Noyon, and scores of villages—sometimes, it is true, much damaged by bombardment—have been afterwards completely razed by fire and explosive, every useful article

having been first removed. One of my companions brought away from Noyon one of the German notice-boards, directing the soldiery to the 'Korps Beutesammelstelle,' or loot store, conveniently fixed near the station." At Chaulnes, captured by the French on August 28, the Germans resisted stubbornly, using many gas shells. Noyon Cathedral escaped irreparable damage, but the fine Town Hall and other historic buildings were destroyed, and of the houses not more than a tenth can be repaired.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WHEN Hindenburg published his complaint about the propaganda of the Allies, there was one feature of the affair which I did not see noticed anywhere. It was the fact that he referred only to the material and not at all to moral defence of Germany. He gave a catalogue consisting of about half-a-dozen of the Allies' allegations which he declared to be dangerously disseminated in Germany; but they were all without exception allegations of German weakness and not of German wickedness. In the submarine problem, for instance, he did not complain of our saying that he had committed a crime, but rather of our saying that he had failed to commit one. He did not resent the suggestion that Germany had invaded France, but rather, if anything, the suggestion that France could retaliate by invading Germany. He did not trouble to deny that Germans had crossed the Atlantic to insult America with conspiracy and treason; he desired only to deny, by implication, that a sufficient number of Americans could cross the Atlantic to avenge the insult. To use the language he professed to quote, he was concerned with the idea that America would cook the goose—not with any idea that America would defend itself from the bird of prey. That the German eagle really is a bird of prey is at least a view held or professed by a considerable section of humanity. But, in counting up the causes of German disaffection, the German General regarded it either as a falsehood too absurd to be feared or as a truth too plain to be palliated.

Germans believe in Germans rather than in Germany, as Frenchmen believe in France rather than in Frenchmen. The creed really common to the whole country is the belief that the Teuton is a type having a natural superiority—or, as he would probably put it, an evolutionary superiority. All education is organised to impose it; all history is chopped and expurgated to fit it. It is believed by all good Germans—even when, by a divine

and there are saner and wilder versions of this theory in Germany. By the saner version the Teuton stands towards the other human tribes somewhat as the white man stands towards the black and brown tribes. By the wilder version he stands towards them rather as man stands towards the other animals. Now obviously there is room, even within this extraordinary theory, for many varieties of application and even of abstention. One particular Prussian may doubt the wisdom of one particular Prussian war, as one colonist may doubt the wisdom of one colonial adventure. In such a colonial adventure, one colonist may be more humane to the aborigines than another. Some Germans probably did believe it was unnecessary to wage this war, since the same supremacy might be won by what some call peaceful penetration and others commercial conspiracy. So some hunters might think a wild beast could

best methods were employed—perhaps whether there were the best men to employ them. This is the very simple explanation of Hindenburg's proclamation—of all the points he mentioned, and all the points he omitted. As one of the ruling



THE SCENE OF THE GREAT AMERICAN VICTORY AT ST. MIHIEL: A MAP OF THE SALIENT AND THE ADJACENT COUNTRY.—[Drawn by Messrs. George Philip and Son, Ltd.]

be caught more humanely in a net, while others were catching him more cruelly in a trap of steel. But practically no hunters doubt that man has, in the last resort, the right to catch and kill wild beasts; and practically no Germans doubt that German culture has, in the last resort, the right to impose itself by force beyond its legally established frontiers.

It is their whole case that the ancient world, or the Dark Ages, were periodically refreshed and reformed solely by such barbaric invasions. Such tribal aggressions are to a Teutonist what Crusades were to a mediæval Christian, or proletarian revolutions to a modern Bolshevik: they are aggressions to the advantage of the world. All this was preached quite plainly by the Germans before the war—or rather, before the first Battle of the Marne. After that first breakdown of the barbaric invasion, Germans have doubtless differed in varying degrees about the success of that invasion. They did not differ about invasion, but about this invasion; they have not altered their minds about war, but about this war. They doubt whether the best time was chosen, whether the

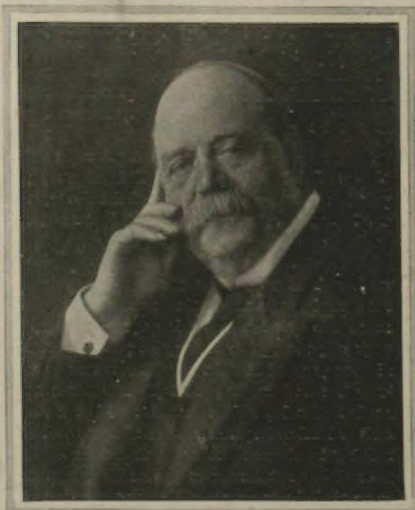


A BROTHER-IN-LAW OF THE KAISER CHOSEN AS KING OF FINLAND: PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF HESSE. Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse married, in 1893, the Kaiser's youngest sister, Princess Margaret of Prussia. He is fifty, and a General in the Prussian Army.—[Photograph supplied by Stanley.]

and responsible group, he wishes to prove to the German people that the time chosen was the best time, that the methods chosen were the best methods, and that he, Marshal von Hindenburg, is still very much the best man.

He does not defend himself from the charge of waging unjust war in a merciless manner, because it is not of that that his fellow-countrymen accuse him. The point he is parrying is something much more practical and personal. It is that he and his sort have mismanaged the campaign; not that they have involved the world in war, but that they have involved the Empire in defeat. It is that the submarines "are no good"—that is, that they are useless, especially in keeping American help from the Allies. It is that "America will cook your goose"—that is, that they are worse than useless, since they have ultimately helped to bring American help to the Allies. In a word, it is that Hindenburg is the goose; and that the goose has cooked himself.

The Prussian power has again and again been most applauded in Germany at the moment when it was most execrated in Europe. When it had crushed everything in Eastern Europe, and seemed about to crush everything in Western Europe, no real voice was raised by the Reichstag against its right to crush them. By the confession of the Pacifist papers themselves, the Reichstag majority now threatens to go into opposition—merely to avert the punishment, when it did not attempt to avert the crime. By the confession of the German Socialists themselves, the brutality to Russia made it harder and not easier to denounce the power effecting that brutality. In plain words, such acts have a positive popularity among a people that has heard of nothing but "hammer-blows" in its history. And Hindenburg knows exactly what will decide whether the hammer knocks the nail in his statue or in his coffin.



THE FIRST HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA: THE LATE SIR GEORGE REID. Sir George Reid, who was the first High Commissioner for Australia, for six years from 1900, died on September 12. He had been Premier of New South Wales and, later, of the Australian Commonwealth. In 1916 he became M.P. for St. George's, Hanover Square. Photograph by Vandyk.

mystery and mercy, they manage to combine being good Germans with being good men. There are, of course, better and worse people in Germany;

THE REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF THE TSARITSA AND HER DAUGHTERS.

THREE PHOTOGRAPHS BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD AND BOISSONAS AND EGGLEER.



GRAND DUCHESSES ANASTASIA, TATIANA, OLGA, MARIE, AND THE EMPRESS (L. TO R.)



THE GRAND DUCHESSES MARIE, TATIANA, ANASTASIA, AND OLGA (L. TO R.)



IN HOSPITAL: THE EMPRESS AND HER DAUGHTERS OLGA AND TATIANA (LEFT).



AFTER THE REVOLUTION: THE EMPEROR AND THREE DAUGHTERS UNDER GUARD.

Although, up to the moment of writing, official confirmation is lacking, there seems but little reason to doubt the news published on September 13 that the ex-Empress of Russia and her four daughters have been assassinated by the Bolsheviks at Ekaterinburg, in the Urals. The Empress, who was married in 1894, was Princess Alice of Hesse and the

Rhine; her mother was Princess Alice, daughter of Queen Victoria. She had four daughters, the Grand Duchesses Olga (born 1895), Tatiana (1897), Marie (1899), and Anastasia (1901), and the Grand Duke Alexis, Tsarevitch (1904). In the hospital, the Empress is at the man's head, the Grand Duchess Olga second from left, behind.

THE UNITED STATES AT WAR.

IX.—CHANGING THE FARM INTO A FOOD-FACTORY. ❖

By Edward Marshall.

"FARMERS never start a war but always win it," is an old adage. The American farmers have set out to do what they can toward winning this one. No real survey of the American agricultural effort is possible; none has been made anywhere; none will be possible until after the war ends. But American farmers are endeavouring to do their bit, sending their sons to fight, giving their daughters to do war work, and yet increasing their production. How? By such a substitution of machinery for human labour as the world never has known before. American agricultural effort is the spoon which feeds the Allies. It is filled and lifted by machinery.

American farms average 139 acres, which means that many of them are very large indeed. Animal farm traction was a matter of four-horse and sometimes of ten-horse teams driven by one man, for American farm machinery has steadily increased in size. Now tractors generally are substituting horses. Where they are not, women are substituting men as drivers, except in the use of the heaviest machinery, and they are operating many of the small tractors.

Last year, under war stimulation, the farmers of America planted 23,000,000 acres to food crops in excess of the previous year's acreage. In spite of an unprecedented export, the nation's horses and mules were increased by 454,000, its milch cows by 390,000, other cattle by 2,000,000, sheep (increasing for the first time in a generation) by 1,300,000, and swine by nearly 4,000,000. The crop shows as a certainty 890,000,000 bushels of wheat, and enough other grain to bring the grand total up to 2,250,000,000 bushels; for this much now is being threshed, and immense economies have been effected.

The progress of the farm-tractor in American popularity has been amazing. In 1914 there were 14,500 in use; in 1915 the domestically consumed output was 21,000; in 1916 it was 50,000; in 1917 it was 100,000; and this year it will be 450,000. It has been a solution of the American farmers' war-problems, for the draft and mobilisation left them without labour and short of draught animals. One hundred thousand tractors are now in the fields doing the work of 20,000 men and 600,000 horses. For those who cannot afford tractors of their own, neighbouring associations offer a means of securing sufficient tractor-work.

Let us consider New York State, not the most progressive agricultural community in the nation, although the most populous because of New York City. There the war-time shortage of labour has been almost overcome by the introduction of machinery. On the group plan five or more farmers buy a tractor, with it doing their own ploughing and that of their near neighbours.

Also the State Government bought about 100 tractors and distributed them throughout the farming sections.

Under this New York State system the charge for ploughing is limited to six shillings an hour, or twelve shillings an acre; and all operators must be approved by State experts—damage to machines through incompetence having been reduced thus to a minimum. Lack of men qualified to operate the machines led, last year, to the establishment of 19 schools for training experts, and 1500 students enrolled. Now there are plenty of operators.

Besides these tractors the State owns 13 big power-driven ditching-machines, also put out by the authorities, and designed to increase production by encouraging tile-drainage. Another machine offered to the farmers by the State is the power-sprayer for potatoes.

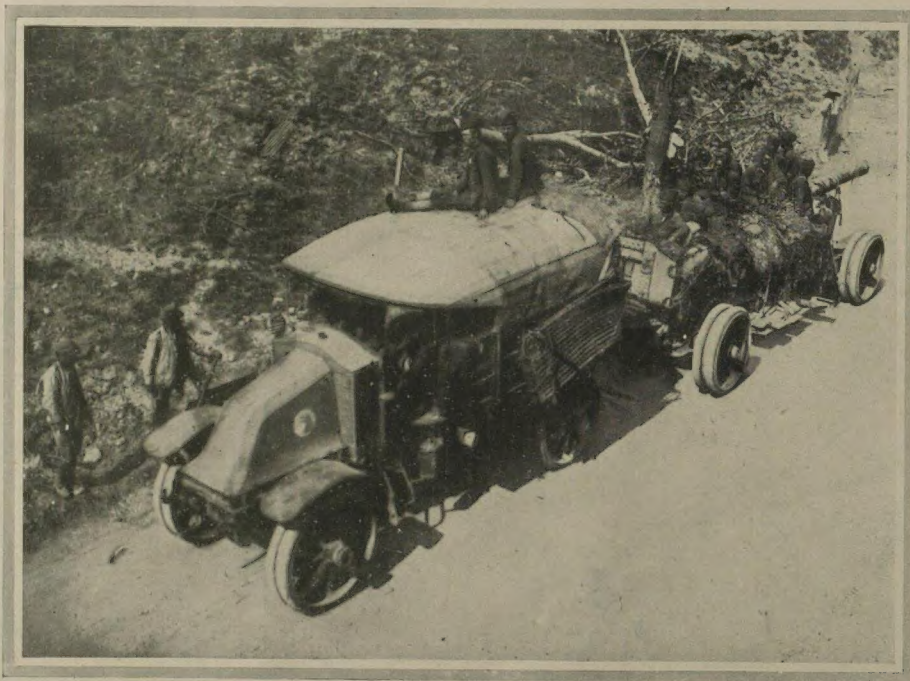
trained men, agents of the Federal Government, are doing what they can to help the less informed toward maximum production and waste elimination; and every State co-ordinates with this its own educational effort. Great general assistance thus is rendered not only toward increase of production and decrease of waste, but toward elimination of animal and plant disease, provision of labour, determination and provision of fertilisers, stock-breeding (especially swine, just now), and a thousand other vital points of that agriculture which is designed especially to help to win the war. As the result of this effort, the second largest wheat-crop in the nation's history may be confidently forecast.

Of 175,000,000 bushels for export, 150,000,000, largely through the self-sacrifice of the American people, are destined for their European Allies. In order that he might be able to do these

things by wholesale, it has been necessary to finance the American farmer in a wholesale way. This has been done through Federal Land Banks, which do not loan to landlord-farmers, but to those who wish to own and develop their own farms. They furnish money in sums as small as £20, and no larger than £2000 to actual cultivators. Through this system a man can borrow money on 35 years' time at an interest-rate lower than that paid by the great industrial concerns. The Federal Farm Loan system has provided farmers within twelve months with £20,000,000 at 5 per cent., when previously farm loans had been at high and sometimes, through "wangling," at truly usurious rates. By

paying 1 per cent. additional, a farmer may clear off both principal and interest in the 35 years' loan period. As 6 per cent. was the lowest old annual rate on farm mortgage loans, which, when paid, left the farmer still mortgaged, the advantages of the new system are obvious. It is delivering the American farmers from the money-lenders, furnishing cheap money for crop production, and immensely helping towards the winning of the war. This year, up to the end of May, just under £18,400,000 actually had been loaned for farm development, and £60,000,000 had been applied for. Thirty-four millions more soon will be paid over to applicants who have been passed upon.

Farmers are intensely interested in the war, and have bought millions of war-loan securities. A circular letter sent by one Iowa farmer to others sold £80,000 of bonds. Thousands of farmers in many States are banded into co-operative farm associations, and these are large purchasers of war securities. Indeed, it would be difficult to over-estimate the war-enthusiasm of the farmers. Owing farmers, at least, and in many instances farm-employees, have abandoned all effort to maintain stated hours of labour, and work from dawn till black dark.



ON THE ROAD ON THE WESTERN FRONT: AMERICAN HEAVY ARTILLERY ON THE MOVE.
French Official.

An amazing step has been taken with regard to the manufacture of farm implements, which will go under absolute Government control on Dec. 31. Three thousand surplus types of ploughs and other tillage implements then will be discontinued, so that efficiency may be increased, the difficulty of getting spare parts in case of breakage lessened, and factories released for other war purposes. Instead of 303 types of ploughs, 65 will be manufactured in the country; instead of 300 types of corn-drillers and planters, 10 will be manufactured; instead of 107 types of harrow, there will be 14. The eliminations have been decided upon after minutely careful tests of domestic and foreign machines, and will be of great benefit to manufacturers as well as to purchasers. Furthermore, they will enable the minor dealers to carry complete stocks with small capital, and will save the waste of much labour and metal.

Immense efforts are being made by the United States Government to see to it that its whole agricultural population is kept up to date in technical knowledge. Millions of weekly and monthly bulletins are distributed annually, reaching every farmer in the land with information appropriate to his especial effort. Nearly six thousand young,

THE VICTOR OF ST. MIHIEL: POILU'S NEW BROTHER-IN-ARMS.

DRAWN BY LUCIEN JONAS.



FRANCO-AMERICAN CAMARADERIE AT THE FRONT: A TYPE OF THE SPLENDID ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES WHICH FLATTENED OUT THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT, CAPTURING OVER 13,000 PRISONERS.

The advent of the United States Armies has changed the face of the war on the Western Front. The American soldier is, physically, a magnificent type of vigorous manhood, and his genial character has made him a welcome new brother-in-arms among all the Allied troops. In France the formation of the First American Army, under General Pershing, was announced on August 12. This Army, supported by French troops brigaded with it, launched a great offensive at the St. Mihiel salient on September 12, capturing

rapidly over 13,000 prisoners. An American force is also serving on the Italian front, and another in far-away Vladivostok, where their commander, General Graves, landed on September 4. At the same time it was announced by the U.S. Chief of Staff, General Peyton March, that the total number of American troops sent abroad by August 31 to all fronts, including the Far East, exceeded 1,600,000. That figure has no doubt since been considerably increased.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

THE WORLD OF FLIGHT

AEROPLANES IN OPEN WARFARE.

By C. G. GREY,
Editor of "The Aeroplane."

WITH the exception of the part of the line from Ypres to the sea, and from east of Rheims to the Swiss frontier, the fighting front in France is now in what is commonly called a "fluid state." The old fixed trench-lines have disappeared, and the opposing troops are so mixed up with one another in shell-holes, ruined villages, woods, quarries, ravines, and so forth, that it is only possible to tell where Hunland begins and ends if one is intimately acquainted with the particular mile or so of line which happens to be under discussion. Time was when the trench-lines were as clearly marked as if they had been ruled on the map. Even those who have never flown over the fighting line could tell at a glance, when looking at an aerial photograph, which were the Allies' trenches and which were the German trenches. Each trench system has its characteristic lay-out, the German trenches being remarkable for their machine-like precision, and those of the Allies for their orderly disorder and their suitability to the circumstances of their location.

To-day an aerial photograph of an active area merely shows a jumble of bits and pieces of trenches, holes in the ground, ruins, and mess generally. The details of the photographs indicate a great deal to the trained student of such matters; but even to him they tell less than they did when fixed lines of trenches existed all along the front. This state of fluidity along the fighting line has naturally altered very considerably the work of the Royal Air Force.

In the days of fixed trench warfare the operations of military aviators tended to become stereotyped. Reconnaissance consisted in flying over certain well-known areas and noting whether any fresh troop movements were taking place therein. The reconnaissance flights visited the same old railway junctions day after day, and were shelled by the same old "Archies," and were attacked by the same old chaser squadrons till everybody was heartily sick of it.

To-day all that has changed. The difficulty now is to find anything the same for two days running. A village which shelled our machines heavily yesterday may be full of our own troops to-day. A junction or detraining yard which was full of troop-trains yesterday may be to-day a jumble of wreckage caused by our long-range guns or by a heavy attack in the night by big bombing squadrons. Reconnaissance to-day is real reconnaissance, and not merely a policeman's beat.

The work of the night-bombing squadrons is becoming equally diversified. In the old days a squadron went out and bombed a certain junction regularly night after night. In these days the bombing operations are all part of regular tactical operations in direct conjunction with the operations on the ground which are then in progress. For example, day reconnaissance may have shown that enemy troops were in force in a certain undestroyed town well behind the actual fighting line,

and that they were massing there for a certain counter-attack in the next day or two, or getting ready to move as reinforcements to another part of the line. Consequently, a large number of bombing squadrons may be concentrated on that town within an hour or two. Still more different from their original work is that of the fighting squadrons to-day. A year or so ago a fighting formation went out to look for Huns over certain well-defined patrol areas, and was fairly sure of finding them, wind and weather permitting, at certain well-defined altitudes. To-day the work of the single-seat fighters extends all the

which have a maximum altitude—or "ceiling," as it is called—of somewhere between 20,000 and 25,000 feet. They are fitted with electric heating apparatus and oxygen apparatus for the pilot and passenger, and their job is to get up over our fighting patrols and come in unobserved over our territory to get photographs of the movements of our troops.

Certain of our fighting pilots, also equipped with heating apparatus and oxygen, have specialised on hunting the high-flying Huns. The late Major McCudden was one of the first to concentrate his energy and ingenuity on this form of Hun-stalking, and the knowledge which he accumulated has been carefully handed on, so that these German scouts now have a very uncomfortable time.



CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH: A GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN.
French Official.

way from ground-level to 25,000 feet or so. Few of the pitched battles take place above 15,000 feet, and most of the big "dog-fights" happen between 10,000 and 15,000 feet; but there is plenty to do at the higher altitudes.

The Germans found, quite a year ago, that it was practically impossible for their long-distance

The regular fighting patrols in what one might call the mid-air levels—from 5000 to 15,000 feet—carry on their work much as they have done ever since patrol-fighting became the fashion; but they are better mounted and better armed, and the means of communication between patrol-leaders and their followers have been greatly improved. Also, in these days whole squadrons of aeroplanes go into action together, where a year ago a "flight" of six machines was the orthodox unit. Owing to the fluidity of the front, these big dog-fights now range over areas far greater than in the old days, for they generally take place in an effort to force a way through the enemy's patrols for big bombing squadrons or for reconnaissance machines, or else in preventing the enemy from breaking through our defensive patrols. Right at the other end of the scale come the low-flying machines. Formerly all the low-flying was done by slow machines, such as were used for artillery observation. Their work was merely to watch the movements of our infantry during an attack, and to see that they did not walk into our artillery barrage. To-day most

of the low-flying is done by fast fighting single-seaters. They now carry bombs as well as machine-guns, and use both against enemy troops on roads, in trenches and shell-holes, and in the open country when they can catch them. They fly so low that they can spot exactly the position of our own men.

Frequently, when a very advanced group of our men is awkwardly placed for communication with its own headquarters, the aeroplanes carry out food and ammunition, and thus enable the advanced group to hold on till the rest of the line reaches them. Yet another function of the low-fliers is to attack enemy aerodromes in broad daylight, destroying with their bombs the sheds and the aeroplanes on the ground, and

machine-gunning the aviators and mechanics and guards. In fact, they fulfil precisely the part which cavalry used to play in the days when armies had flanks which could be turned; only, instead of going round they go over. Thus one may easily see that the more fluid the front becomes—or, in other words, the more open the war becomes—the greater must be the importance of aeroplanes.

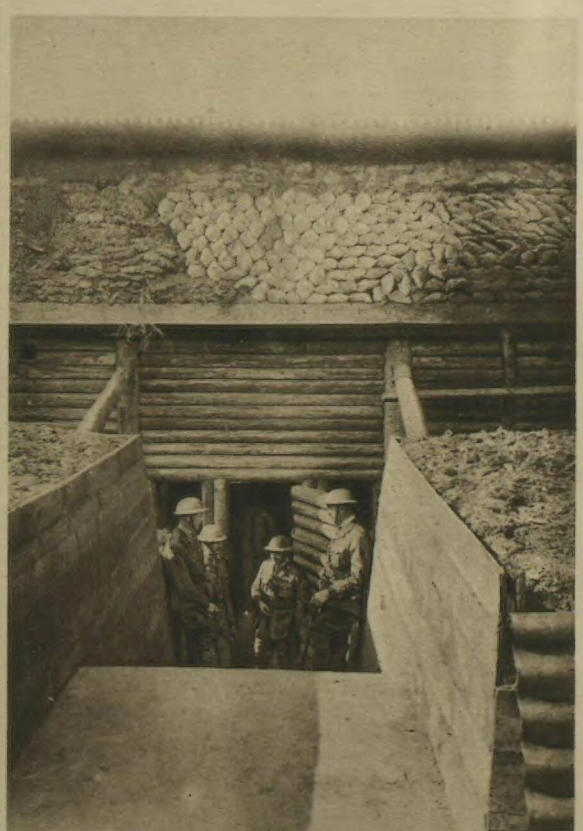


ALLIES: OFFICERS OF THE SIAMESE AVIATION CORPS IN FRANCE.
Photograph supplied by C.N.

reconnaissance machines to come across our lines anywhere below 15,000 feet, for at that height or below it they were fairly sure to run into our fighting patrols cruising around looking for the Hun "circuses"; so during the winter of 1917-18 they evolved special reconnaissance machines for high flying. These are—or were quite recently—Rumpler biplanes with 300-h.p. Maybach engines,

THE GREAT ADVANCE: A GERMAN GENERAL'S DUG-OUT CAPTURED.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



1. CAPTURED IN OUR ADVANCE: A GENERAL'S HEADQUARTERS DUG-OUT—A MESS-ROOM BUILT WITH HUNDREDS OF TREE-TRUNKS.

German trench-architecture, like everything else German, is heavy and solid and mechanically precise. There is usually a main tunnel, 30 ft. below trench-level, reached at intervals by steep staircases. From it various apartments lead off. One such sap in the

2. NOW IN BRITISH HANDS: A SIDE-VIEW OF THE ENTRANCE.

3. BUILT OF CONCRETE, 10 FT. THICK ON THE ROOF: THE ENTRANCE.

Hindenburg Line is several miles long, and can accommodate thousands of men. The German method has its disadvantages. If the trench is rushed by their opponents, the men underground must either surrender or be smoked out.

BOOBY TRAPS; MINES; ANTI-TANK RIFLES: GERMAN RETREAT TRICKS.

BRITISH, FRENCH, AND AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



LOOKING FOR GERMAN MINES IN RUINED NOYON: FRENCH SOLDIERS AT WORK IN THE RUE DE BELFORT.



A "TOUCH-AND-GO" TASK: A FRENCH ENGINEER SEARCHING FOR GERMAN MINES IN THE RUE VICTOR HUGO, NOYON.



MARKED (IN CHALK) "NOT TO BE TOUCHED—BELIEVED TO BE MINED": A SUSPECTED TRAP LEFT BY THE GERMANS IN THE SOMME RETREAT; WITH AUSTRALIAN TRANSPORT PASSING ROUND IT.



VICIOUS-LOOKING, BUT INEFFECTIVE: A CAPTURED GERMAN ANTI-TANK RIFLE HELD BY TWO BRITISH OFFICERS.



NEARLY FIVE INCHES LONG: A GERMAN ANTI-TANK RIFLE CARTRIDGE (RIGHT) BESIDE AN ORDINARY BRITISH CARTRIDGE.

The German is laborious, if not very subtle, in setting "booby-traps" in his retreat before the Allied advances. "The enemy," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, "has arranged many devilish devices, such as trip-wires which touch off high explosives, and a variety of traps which would blow men to death if they touch innocent-looking objects." When the French recaptured Noyon, the troops went through it at the double to minimise the danger. Writing from that town on September 9, Mr. G. H. Perris says: "Notice-boards

still stand at the entry to the main streets warning the visitor of danger from mines and other Boche traps, but there is probably now more risk from patches of wall that a strong wind would bring down. Briefly, the whole city is destroyed; I did not see half-a-dozen houses that could be repaired." The ponderous rifle devised by the Germans for defence against Tanks has not proved very effective. It weighs 37 lb., and is over 6 ft. long; with a rest attached to the barrel, so that it can be fired lying down.

BOLDLY CAMOUFLAGED: A LINER IN WAR PAINT AS AN AUXILIARY CRUISER.

FROM THE PAINTING BY JOHN EVERETT; REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.



FROM PASSENGER-BOAT TO WAR-SHIP THE CONVERSION OF A LINER INTO AN AUXILIARY CRUISER HOISTING GUNS ABOARD IN THE PORT OF LONDON

From the early days of the war, armed liners converted into auxiliary cruisers have done fine service on the naval side. At first, if our memory is correct, their "war paint" consisted of a plain coat of grey, but subsequent experience, at sea as on land, has

taught the value of camouflage. A striking instance of that elusive art is shown in our picture, where a liner lying in the Port of London is seen in process of conversion into a war ship. A big gun, it will be noted, is being hoisted on board.

British Operations in Persia: Anzacs at Kermanshah; Friendly Kurds.



ON THE ROUTE TO BAKU: ANZAC WIRELESS AT KERMANSHAH.



LOCAL MAGNATES OF THE PERSIAN FRONTIER: KURDISH CHIEFS



NATIVE MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN PERSIA: A KURDISH CAMP ON THE FRONTIER AND A GENERAL VIEW OF THE COUNTRY.

British operations in Persia have been closely connected with those in Mesopotamia. General Marshall says, in his recently published despatch: "The state of famine to which the Turks had reduced Northern Persia made it incumbent on me to endeavour to open the main trade route *via* Kermanshah. . . . I increased the garrison of Kasr-i-Shirin, and pushed small posts towards Kermanshah. A large amount of tribal labour was also

employed in improving the road." On August 16 it was made known that a British force from Baghdad had crossed Northern Persia, by way of Kermanshah, to the Caspian, and across it to Baku. An interesting trophy from Mesopotamia, an old Persian gun captured from the Turks in Baghdad, was a few days ago placed on view on the Horse Guards' Parade.

The Subject of a Despatch from General Marshall: The Mesopotamian Campaign—Arabs.



OFFICERED BY ARABS BUT UNDER BRITISH COMMAND: THE "PIADA" (INFANTRY).



ARAB MOUNTED INFANTRY COMMANDED BY BRITISH OFFICERS: THE "SHEBANA."



DISMOUNTING FOR ACTION: MEN OF THE "SHEBANA" (ARAB MOUNTED INFANTRY).

The publication recently of General Marshall's despatch on Mesopotamia lends especial interest to these photographs which have lately come to hand. They show some Arab troops serving in the campaign under British leadership. All of them wear khaki, with



WITH THEIR BRITISH COMMANDANT: FOUR ARAB OFFICERS, NOTED SHEIKHS' SONS.

the Arab head-dress called the "Chafia." Some of the Arab officers are sons of important local sheikhs. General Marshall speaks in terms of high praise of "regimental officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of all arms throughout the period under review."

Honour for the London Ambulance Column: A Review in Hyde Park by Sir Francis Lloyd.



INSPECTING NURSES WHO ATTEND WOUNDED IN TRANSIT: SIR FRANCIS LLOYD (CENTRE) PASSING ALONG THE RANKS



AT THE INSPECTION OF NURSES: SIR FRANCIS LLOYD, WHO PRESENTED SEVERAL OF THEM WITH CANTEEN BADGES.



INSPECTING THE MOTOR-AMBULANCES AND THEIR DRIVERS: SIR FRANCIS LLOYD (CENTRE) IN HYDE PARK.



SOME OF THE 400 MEN OF THE COLUMN: SIR FRANCIS LLOYD (CENTRE) AT THE LONDON AMBULANCE REVIEW.

General Sir Francis Lloyd, who retires on October 1 from the command of the London District, inspected on September 14 in Hyde Park the London District Ambulance Column of the British Red Cross Society, consisting of 62 ambulances, 74 cars, drivers, bearers, and nurses. Sir Francis spoke in high terms of the magnificent work so unobtrusively

done by the column. He presented canteen badges to several nurses and three officers as a mark of personal appreciation. Since August 1914 the column has met every train of wounded arriving in London and has transported every officer and man to hospital. Except a few mechanics, all are volunteers; many drive their own cars.

Restored to his "Lost Citizenship": Mr. Lloyd George Given the Freedom of Manchester.



"I WAS BORN HERE": THE PRIME MINISTER AT MANCHESTER, WHERE HE WAS AFTERWARDS TAKEN ILL.

Mr. Lloyd George made a great speech on the war in the Manchester Hippodrome on September 12, on the occasion of his receiving the freedom of the city. The same evening it was announced that he was suffering from a chill and high temperature. Late on the 15th it was stated that he was better. In his speech he said: "It is over

half a century ago that I became a citizen of Manchester. I subsequently lost that privilege, but I am deeply grateful that the Lord Mayor and Corporation have restored to me my lost citizenship in no mean city. . . . You reminded me, my Lord Mayor, and I am proud of it, that I was born here among the humble homes of the people."



"AN EYE FOR AN EYE, AND A TOOTH FOR A TOOTH."

This remarkable photograph, shown at the International Exhibition of the London Salon of Photography, at the Galleries of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, is an example of the barbarous cruelty involved in the German practice of ruthless submarine warfare. It is typical of the suffering thereby inflicted

on thousands of helpless victims, left adrift at sea after the torpedoing of passenger-ships. It is the accumulation of countless outrages like this, committed against the cherished traditions of the sea and the conscience of humanity, that has caused the cry, "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," in the craving of righteous vengeance.

PHOTOGRAPH BY F. J. MORTIMER; SHOWN AT THE LONDON SALON OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS



TEACHING IN A THIRTEENTH-CENTURY SCHOOL IN THE NETHERLANDS.



UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A DOCTOR RECEIVING THE SIGNS OF HIS DEGREE.



LEARNING IN A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY CATHEDRAL: A STUDENT IN SCHOOL (A. A. S. 1640).

WAR ON RABBITS.

TIME was when Australia had no rabbits. This seemed a pity to every well-meaning settler, sighing, perhaps, over memories of rabbit-pie eaten in the days of his youth, before his voluntary exile. And thus it came about, somewhere in the neighbourhood of sixty years ago, or maybe a little longer, that a few pairs of rabbits were imported from the Old Country, to the great delight of the settlers generally, who no doubt applauded this enterprising man. For a long time all went well; then they became "almost too plentiful"; and, finally, an undoubted pest. That was a long time ago. For a generation Australia has been sighing for a Pied Piper, and, meanwhile, has spent millions on a seemingly hopeless task. It is estimated that from fifteen to twenty millions have been spent on wire fencing alone, to say nothing of the immense sums spent on traps of various kinds and on poisons. And the end of the struggle is not yet in sight.

Australia's troubles in this matter are largely due to ill judgment. By waging a ruthless war on birds of prey they removed valuable allies; by an equally ruthless use of poison and an unparadoxically stupid method of disposal of the dead bodies, slain by thousands at a time, they created yet another pest—the blow-fly. By poisoned water, at one water-hole, as many as 66,000 rabbits were killed in ten nights; 15,000 were taken at another place in a single night; and there are many instances of as many as 10,000 having been killed by this means during one night. Pit-traps have proved no less deadly. These are holes in the ground, 2 ft. 6 in. deep, by 4 ft. square, dug round a fence at intervals of half a mile, for several miles. Each trap is covered with a "tip-board," which precipitates the rabbit into the hole as it runs over the top. Thousands are thus taken in a night, where they die of suffocation. Then a man goes along with a pitchfork and heaves out the bodies, where, as in the case of the poisoned victims, they are left to fester in the sun—a seething mass of maggots, giving rise to myriads of blow-flies which proceed to lay their eggs in the tails

of sheep, which die by the thousand from blood-poisoning. The loss from this source alone is estimated at £5,000,000 per annum. The exercise of a little thought would have suggested the destruction of these carcasses by burning or burial, if only for the sake of the sheep, which at a time like the present are indeed precious.

drives should be made for the purpose of shepherding them, by the thousand, into wire enclosures, where the females should be killed and the males allowed to escape. On some estates the experiment was tried, with favourable results. Yet, strangely enough, this method was dropped, and apparently forgotten. But it has found a new champion in a Mr. Rodier, of Melbourne, who has just issued a pamphlet on the subject.

Unfortunately for his cause, again and again he makes statements which are, to say the least, grotesque; and at times he adopts the rôle of the fanatic, appealing to what is nothing but "mob rule" to enforce his scheme. This is a pity, for when his arguments are fully analysed there can be no doubt that his proposals should be given a trial. He contends that so soon as the males exceed the females in number—and at present the females are vastly more numerous, owing to the fact that more males than females are killed, in consequence of their more wandering habits—the persecution of the females, caused by the reversal in the proportions of the sexes, will be so great that even such as have young will be unable to rear them. The authorities have had a long and costly innings. and they might well give this scheme a fair trial.

But Mr. Rodier does not advocate the extermination of the rabbit. And here again he strikes the right note. So soon as their numbers are reduced to controllable limits, he would have large areas fenced in, to form warrens, to be scientifically farmed for the sake of the flesh and the fur. Canned rabbits are already extensively eaten.

The introduction of beasts or birds into countries alien to their range is always fraught with danger—at any rate, in the case of small, quickly breeding species. The rabbit, again, in New Zealand brought disaster; and here further mistakes were made by the introduction of pigs, stoats, and weasels, and the English sparrow, which has also earned an unenviable reputation in America.—W. P. FURCRAFT.



A MEMORIAL BY ALLIES OF BRITAIN TO BRITISH SOLDIERS: THE FRENCH MONUMENT TO SCOTS WHO FELL AT BUZANCY.

Scottish troops, including men of the Black Watch, Gordons, Seaforth's, Camerons, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and King's Own Scottish Borderers, fought under General Mangin in July, and captured Buzancy after a week's heroic struggle. French soldiers afterwards set up this monument, built of stones from the ruined chateau of Buzancy, in the captured German trenches. On it a medallion of roses surrounding a thistle is inscribed: "Ici fleurira toujours le glorieux chardon d'Ecosse parmi les roses de France."

Some years ago the experiment was tried of inoculating rabbits with fowl-cholera, in the hope that the victims would start an epidemic. But the venture failed. Then it was suggested that big

and costly innings. and they might well give this scheme a fair trial.



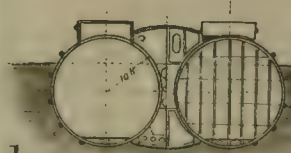
A BRITISH MEMORIAL TO ALLIES OF BRITAIN: THE BELGIAN MAUSOLEUM IN ENGLAND

This mausoleum in honour of Belgian soldiers fallen in the war, recently dedicated in a garrison cemetery in England, is the only one of its kind in this country. It is built in Cræco-Egyptian style, and on the front is the inscription, "Deus protegit Belgium."

Photograph by Topical.

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNSINKABLE SHIP: A FRENCH SOLUTION.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON, AFTER ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN."



1
CROSS-SECTION OF
"UNSINKABLE" SHIP
LOADED AND INTACT.



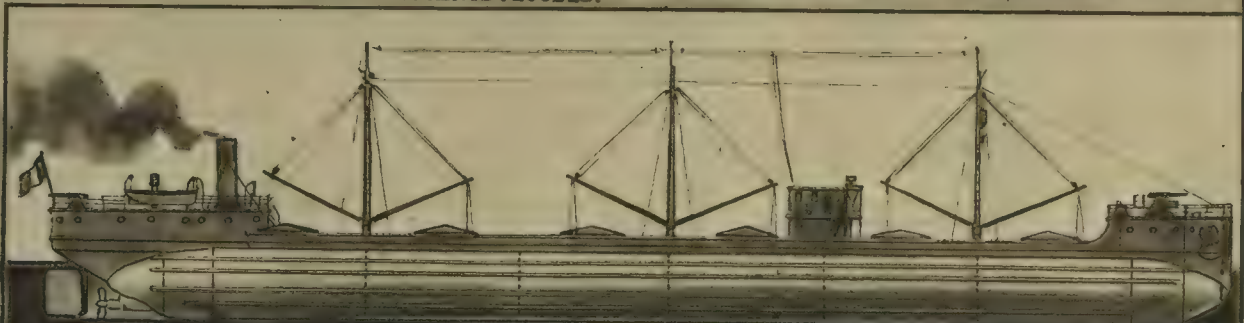
2
CROSS-SECTION
SHOWING LIST WITH TWO
COMPARTMENTS FLOODED.



3
FOUR COMPARTMENTS
FLOODED



4
SIX COMPARTMENTS
FLOODED.



SIDE VIEW OF THE
"LE PARMENTIER" UNSINKABLE SHIP
LENGTH, 320 FEET

EACH HULL CYLINDER, 20 FEET DIAM.
TWIN ENGINES, 700 H.P.
SPEED LOADED, 6 KNOTS
DEADWEIGHT CAPACITY 4,250 TONS
DRAUGHT 16 FT.



FRENCH CARGO SHIPS WITH DOUBLE
CYLINDRICAL HULL DESIGNED TO
WITHSTAND TWO TORPEDOES.

PROOF AGAINST TWO TORPEDOES: DESIGNS FOR THE "LE PARMENTIER," AN "UNSINKABLE" CARGO-SHIP, OF FRENCH DESIGN.

The design here illustrated is the work of a well-known French Naval Engineer, M. Le Parmentier, and after tests with a large-scale model the French Government recently contracted with an American shipyard for the construction of five steel cargo-steamers of this type. The vessel consists of two parallel cylindrical hulls, subdivided into 18 watertight compartments, and joined by transverse bulkheads. Even if one hull were

completely flooded, the buoyancy of the opposite hull and the adjoining reserve space would, it is believed, keep the vessel afloat, and that at least three torpedoes would have to explode against one side before she would sink. A submarine would be submerged by gunfire from the ship before it could fire more than two torpedoes. Again, the ship would be more or less self-righting.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SWAIN, LAPAYETTE, LANGIER, H. E. HALL, SPEARH, HANBRO.



CAPT. H. W. WOOD,
D.S.O., B.A.
Worcester Regt. Son of late
Mr. T. P. Wood, and Mrs.
Wood, Carlisle Lodge, How-
ard Road, South Norwood.



CAPT. GEOFFREY B.
TATHAM, M.C.
Rifle Brigade. Son of the
late Mr. T. C. Tatham. Bar-
rister-at-Law, of Millers
Highgate. Killed in action.



LIEUTENANT A. C. LOVEDAY,
Australian Infantry. Has recently been
officially announced as having died of
wounds received while engaged on active
service.



CAPT. JOHN ANTHONY
HARRIS, M.C.
Yorkshire Regt. Son of the
late Lieut.-Col. James Harris,
V.D., and of Mrs. Harris,
Salisbury-by-the-Sea.



LIEUT. S. A. ROSE,
Northumberland Fusiliers.
Son of Mrs. Rose, of Point
House, Neatishead, near Nor-
wich. Officially reported as
killed in action.



MAJOR H. J. DRESSER,
Cheshire Regiment. Has been
officially reported by the Author-
ities of the War Office as
having been killed while on
active service.



LIEUT.-COL. GEOFFREY MIL-
LIER SWINELLS,
Cheshire Regt. Son of Mr. and Mrs.
G. C. Swinells, of Mayfield, Rye-
hampton. Was in Palestine cam-
paign. Mentioned in despatches.



CAPT. J. HAMERTON KENNER-
LY,
Essex Regt. Has been officially
reported by the Authorities as
having been killed on active
service.



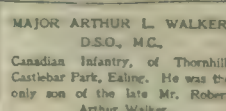
LT.-COL. ARTHUR
J. A. MENZIES,
D.S.O.
R.A.M.C. Only son of
Mrs. Stephens, late of
Edinburgh, and now
of West Byfleet, and
of the late Mr. Alex-
ander Menzies, of Lan-
kat Estate, Sumatra.



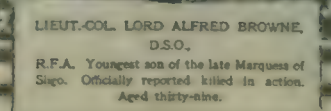
LT.-COL. RONALD
BEAUMONT WOOD,
Tank Corps. (Captain
Lancers.) Youngest son
of Mrs. Herbert Wood,
of 38, Hyde Park Gate,
S.W., and husband of
Mrs. Inez Wood, 37,
Cadogan St. S.W. Men-
tioned in despatches.



CAPT. PULTENEY MALCOLM,
Grenadier Guards. Son of Lieut.-Col.
and Mrs. Pulteney Malcolm, of Great
Barrow, near Chester. Lieut.-Col.
Malcolm is Chief Constable of Cheshire.
Formerly P. Postman & Indian Agent.



MAJOR ARTHUR L. WALKER,
D.S.O., M.C.
Canadian Infantry, of Thornhill,
Castlebar Park, Ealing. He was the
only son of the late Mr. Robert
Arthur Walker.



LIEUT.-COL. LORD ALFRED BROWNE,
D.S.O.
R.F.A. Youngest son of the late Marquess of
Sigo. Officially reported killed in action.
Aged thirty-nine.



CAPT. R. L. KELLER, M.C.,
Royal Air Force, and Royal
Warwickshire Regt. Officially
reported by the Authorities
as having been killed while
dying in England.



LIEUT. J. A. WARD,
Irish Guards. Lieut. Ward,
who has been reported killed
in action, was the son of Mr.
Edna A. Ward, the well-
known artist.



CAPT. RUPERT CALDWELL BUTLER
FELLOWES,
Coldstream Guards. Son of Rear-Admiral
Sir T. H. B. Fellowes, K.C.B., and Lady
Fellowes, of Woodfield, Stevenage, Herts.
Aged twenty-four.



CAPT. G. W. TOWELL,
M.C.,
Royal Field Artillery. Died
of wounds. Son of Mr. and
Mrs. H. J. Towell, of Great
Marston, Bucks.



CAPT. BRIAN CHARLES
HARRISON,
Border Regt. Eldest son of
the late Mr. Charles Augustus
Harrison, of Beacon Grange,
Heston.

Your Supreme Opportunity!

Harrods PIANO SALE

Begins 9 a.m. Monday September 23

The most wonderful choice of high-class Pianos in the Kingdom, at prices which in these days constitute every Instrument an undeniable Bargain. Come, if you possibly can, to test and compare the instruments; they are all on view in our six great Pianoforte Salons. If you cannot come, order by post!

You may test any piano in your home for three months and if it fails in any way to delight you Harrods will exchange it free

HARRODS Annual Piano Sale, always the finest Piano-buying Opportunity of the year, this year offers attractions in many ways unique.

The Government long ago requisitioned practically all materials used in Pianoforte making; this, and the extreme shortage of trained workmen, have resulted not only in reducing the output enormously, but in sending up the price of good Instruments often to double pre-war figures, and further price-increases are absolutely certain.

Finest Choice in Kingdom!

When, therefore, Harrods offer you at very definite bargain-prices unquestionably the finest and most representative stock of high-class Pianos and Player Pianos in the Kingdom; when they say you shall have any Piano to test in your own home for three clear months and that they will cheerfully exchange it free of cost if you are not delighted; when they offer these Pianos either for cash or on terms to suit your own particular financial convenience, you will realise that the opportunity is indeed much too good to miss. All Pianos are marked in plain figures.

Come and Choose!

If you live within a reasonable distance of Harrods you should come to test and compare the actual instruments in Harrods Six Great Pianoforte Salons, but you may order by post with equal confidence. Be advised, however, to order promptly, preferably sending an alternative choice in case the instrument you wish for is sold.

These are two of the many letters received after the last Piano Sale. They speak for themselves:

FROM FALMOUTH

"The Challen Baby Grand Piano has been delivered this morning. I feel I cannot thank you sufficiently for the selection you have made for me. I am delighted with the Instrument; it has travelled well, and is in perfect condition."

FROM MANCHESTER

"I am very pleased with the Upright Grand Piano which I bought from you. A friend said to me, 'You surely wouldn't buy a Piano without seeing it?' I said I had sufficient confidence in Harrods, and I was right."

By every Maker of Repute

It perhaps ought to be added that the Pianos on offer include Grands and Uprights by every maker of repute. Many of these Instruments have been returned from short hire in good private houses, and all are, as has been pointed out already, guaranteed to give complete and lasting satisfaction.

There is invariably a rush for the Bargains at Harrods Piano Sale, and you are earnestly counselled to be promptly on the scene, or to send your order promptly if you would make sure of making any particular instrument your own.

Send a Postcard to-day for

'How to Choose a Piano'

By MARK HAMBOURG

This intensely interesting and invaluable Brochure (specially written for this occasion by the great Pianist), together with a beautifully illustrated Catalogue of Harrods Piano Sale, will be sent free by return as long as copies last.

Early application is advisable, the edition being very limited and reprint impossible. Write immediately to Harrods, Ltd., London, marking your postcard or letter "Piano."



PLEYEL GRAND, in Rosewood Case length 5 ft. 3 in. A fine specimen of this famous French manufacturer. Represents a high grade of musical excellence.

Sale Price, 114 Guineas.

12 Quarterly Payments of £10 19s. 5d.



FRARD SHORT GRAND, Rosewood Case, length 5 ft. 10 ins. Overstrung. In excellent condition. An ideal Piano for critical musicians, and superb value.

Sale Price, 124 Guineas.

12 Quarterly Payments of £11 18s. 9d.



WINDOVER UPRIGHT, in Rosewood Case. 4 ft. high. Overstrung, full iron frame. An excellent little Piano, with a full, clear tone. A most reliable instrument.

Sale Price, 54 Guineas.

12 Quarterly Payments of £5 4s. 0d.



ROGERS UPRIGHT Overstrung Grand, 7½ octaves. Three metal standard action, best ivory keys. Bevelled wrest plank. Dark Mahogany Case. Of great dignity of design.

Sale Price, 48 Guineas.

12 Quarterly Payments of £4 12s. 6d.

A further Selection of Sale Values!

A great number of others in Harrods Piano Sale Catalogue, sent free.

STROUD PIANOLA PIANO. Fine Overstrung Upright (usual) with 88-note action. Understrung Company's player action. Rosewood case. 65 notes. Easily and effectively controlled. Real value. Sale Price, Gns. 98

Or 12 Quarterly Payments of £9 8 6

CRAMER PLAYER GRAND, length 6 ft. Dark Rosewood Case. Ship-mould only. The pneumatic-player action is quite up-to-date. 88-note Compass. The purity of tone and excellence of touch are a great achievement. Sale Price, Gns. 268

Or 12 Quarterly Payments of £25 16 0

STANLEY BRINSMEAD UPRIGHT, in Rosewood Case. 4 ft. high. Oblique strung. Clear bright tone and responsive touch. Sale Price, Gns. 36

Or 12 Quarterly Payments of £3 9 3

CRAMER UPRIGHT, in Ebonized Case. 4 ft. 1 in. high. Oblique strung. Check action. Won't hold throughout. Quite a bargain. Sale Price, Gns. 45

Or 12 Quarterly Payments of £4 6 9

FRARD UPRIGHT, in Ebonized Case. 3 ft. 11 in. high. Ivory keys, check action. An excellent model of this famous French maker. Returned from hire. Sale Price, Gns. 37

Or 12 Quarterly Payments of £3 11 3

BECHSTEIN BOUDOIR GRAND, in Ebonized Case. Length 6 ft. 3 in. An exceptionally fine instrument, the tone being of superb quality and the touch delightful. Sale Price, Gns. 116

Or 12 Quarterly Payments of £11 3 4

STROHMINGER BABY GRAND, in Rosewood Case. Length 4 ft. 10 in. It possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many makes of Grand Pianos of much greater length. Sale Price, Gns. 118

Or 12 Quarterly Payments of £11 6 10

BRINSMEAD GRAND, in Oak Case. Length 6 ft. 8 in. 8½ octaves. A fine specimen of this celebrated maker, possessing a warm, full, and sweet tone. Sale Price, Gns. 116

Or 12 Quarterly Payments of £11 3 4

HENRY WARD UPRIGHT, in Rosewood Case. 4 ft. 9 in. high. Overstrung, iron frame, check repeater action. These pianos are noted for their excellent workmanship and material, and will last a lifetime with care. Sale Price, Gns. 52

Or 12 Quarterly Payments of £5 0 3

BROADWOOD UPRIGHT, in Rosewood Case. 4 ft. 1 in. high. Overstrung, ivory keys. A splendid toned piano, and in first-rate condition. Nearly new, represents the highest grade of musical excellence. Sale Price, Gns. 78

Or 12 Quarterly Payments of £7 10 3

BECHSTEIN UPRIGHT, in Ebonized Case. 4 ft. high. Overstrung. One of Bechstein's best models. In new condition. Has had very little use. Extremely beautiful tone. Sale Price, Gns. 76

Or 12 Quarterly Payments of £7 6 6

HILTON & HILTON UPRIGHT GRAND, Rosewood Case, iron frame. Full, balanced, patient, steady, regular action. An excellent piano for general use and thoroughly reliable. Almost new. Sale Price, Gns. 48

Or 12 Quarterly Payments of £4 12 6

Don't fail to send for a free copy of Mark Hambourg's "How to choose a Piano."

HARRODS LTD

Woodman Burbidge Managing Director

LONDON SW 1

A PHILOSOPHY OF OYSTERS.

BY E. B. OSBORN.

LAST week I spoke of the Whitstable oyster-yawl as one of the most charming of the Little Ships of England which are the proof and guarantee of our maritime supremacy. She is not really a yawl, as several correspondents have pointed out. She is a clinker-built boat, with overhanging counter, of from 10 to 25 tons burden, and is cutter-rigged, having a boomed mainsail, a topsail, a foresail and a jib—but, as everybody knows,

upright mainsail make her less lady-like and much less graceful in any weather. Fishermen, when comparing types of these workaday craft, always take the true artistic view: grace and good looks, they very well know, are the fine flower of perfect efficiency.

This is a good year for oysters. The "freshets" flowing off the marshlands between Whitstable and Faversham have supplied them with just the right amount of fattening food, and the shallow waters in which they live have always had the chill taken off by a genial sun. We

They are a restful race of fishermen at Whitstable; they are silent and sedate even when in liquor, and they never forget that "a noisy noise annoys an oyster." It comes of eating so many oysters, I suppose: the lifelong habit of absorbing such philosophic creatures, each "subtly of himself contemplative," has bred in them all a rooted antipathy to any form of obstreperous living. Big talk they detest, as Parliamentary candidates know, and they have no small talk. It is my belief that there would be an end to all violence and violent talk in this country if only the people could be persuaded to eat oysters



WITH A GERMAN RIFLE AS TELEPHONE-POLE: A CANADIAN-CUT ROAD THROUGH GROUND RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY THE ENEMY.—[Canadian War Records.]

a yawl-rig is incomplete without a mizzen-mast and sail. Whether floating at anchor in the bay of oysters, or drifting in a light wind with all sails set, or bustling in a stiff breeze with topsail furled, she is as pretty a sight as you could wish to see; and it is not surprising that visitors to the ancient fishing town (which was there in Roman times) often mistake her for a yacht, while the local flat-men and dredgers declare there is no limit to her wholesomeness and biddability—to coin a word in praise of her capacity for sailing nearer to the wind than any man has a right to expect of his wife! The borley which is sometimes seen at work on the great Kent oyster-farm can sail nearer still—but her straight-cut stern and boomless

owe it to the old retired fishermen, grandfathers of Lads helping in the U-boat fisheries, that there will be no shortage of the best "natives" this season. They have blithely gone to work again in all weathers, deserting their well-sunned seats along the picturesque front (which could be made right Dutch with a few barrels of white paint), and that rapt, unceasing scrutiny of the home waters which reminds one of Mr. Masefield's ballad of the port of Kingdom Come, where—

The wind is never nothin' more than jest light airs,
'N' no-one gets belayin'-pinned, 'n' no-one ever swears;
Yer free to kaf an' haze around, yer pipe between yer lips,
Lollin' on the fo'c'sle, roonny, lookin' at the ships.

as freely as their ancestors did—in the days when you could buy Kentish natives for eightpence a bushel (1388), or even later on, when "Milton oysters" was one of the regular London cries. Nay, more, when all Germany cries "Kamerad!" and we have to teach the German how to work for others (he will have to pay our war 'bill), an occasional dole of oysters would help to soften his rebellious spirit—so that in course of time he will learn to do his duty in that sphere of humble service which is the best he can expect for the next century or so. Oyster-eating, in a word, is the only way in which the world's peace may be secured and maintained.



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Silversmiths to H.M. King George V. LTD

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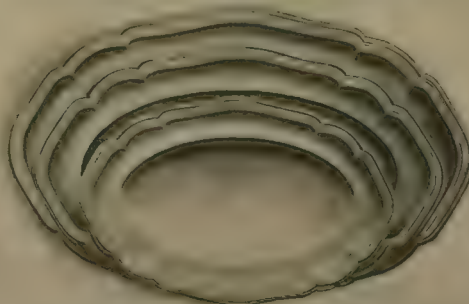
Entrée Dish, 12 in. long,
£7 15 0



Vegetable Dish, with division and drainer,
10 in. diam., £10 17 6



Hash Dish, with lining and drainer,
12 in. long, £15 0 0



Meat Dishes.
12 in. ... £4 0 0 16 in. ... £6 0 0
14 in. ... 5 5 0 20 in. ... £8 15 0 18 in. ... 7 0 0



Breakfast Dish or Soup Tureen, with lining
and drainer, 10 in. long, £16 0 0

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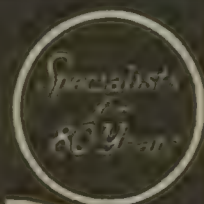
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British made Turkey
Carpets - Linoleum
Oriental Matting

LADIES' NEWS.

THERE is a decided revival of war-time weddings in town, after an interval almost without them of about six weeks. It is an odd kind of coincidence that, when one is announced of some social importance, several others take place on that date. Bridal dress has never been prettier than it is now—possibly because elaboration is voted out of court. In one particular I notice an improved sense of the fitness of things. Short, fluffy wedding-dresses are worn only by young and dainty and sprightly looking brides. Tall and stately girls invariably choose the long skirt, usually with a train. If a short skirt is worn by a bride coming under the latter category, the dress is for traveling, and a hat worn with it. For this decided reform in bridal costume, dictators such as the head of the department at Harrods must be thanked. It is a subject for gratitude, because short wedding-dresses with veils and bouquets so often looked out of the picture's setting—the dignified, ecclesiastical interior of an old London church. Our experienced firms, such as this, no longer consider such matters from a merely fashionable standpoint. Dress is looked at with a view to general harmony, while it is always actually up-to-date-marked in outstanding essentials.

No self-respecting woman really likes home-made clothes. There are boastful members of our sex who go about saying they make their dresses. It is usually a saying of supererogation, for the fact is self-evident, and the said clothes rarely offer an inducement for the sincerest form of flattery. There are lots of things that women can do to enhance the charms of a really well-cut, well-turned-out, and well-thought-out gown. Everything *en suite* is one of the rules of the Mode, and a clever woman will follow it by making her bag and her neck-wear to go with her newest frock. It is interesting work, for the most effective bags are either beaded or embroidered, and, beloved as a receptacle always is in these days of carrying our own purchases, one self-made is more valued still. The newest designs are Persian, and the colours vivid and boldly contrasted on black or neutral backgrounds. A recent bride carried a very dainty net bag wrought with

silver and pearls, instead of a bouquet or a Prayer-hook. It looked rather Brontë or Jane Austen-like, and, with a really smart gown, not a little chic.

"East and West, home's best"—how truly we are verifying this in many ways since war began! On our



THREE OUTDOOR COSTUMES SUITABLE FOR THE FIRST CHILLY AUTUMN DAYS.

On the extreme left we have a coat of grey jersey cloth trimmed with chinchilla. A large embroidery motif conceals the fastening. The figure in the middle is wearing a suit of tan cloth lined with Egyptian blue. The ermine wrap on the extreme right has a border of Chinese embroidery in black and scarlet, which is most becoming to the whiteness of the fur.

luncheon and dinner-tables were all manner of strange table waters—some of them supplied by enemy countries to their great profit. Yet that great authority on Food and

Feeding, Sir Henry Thompson, had stated boldly in his standard work that "no purer water from a natural source exists than that from our own Malvern spring. No foreign waters of any kind whatsoever are so pure and so cheap." We know this now, and most of us are profiting in health by drinking Burrows' Alpha Brand Malvern Table Waters. We profit in pleasure too, for it is delicious, cold, soft, and bright. Those who do not already know its excellence can prove it by sending an order for 7s. 6d. for a sample dozen of this fine beverage, and two shillings will be refunded on return of the empty bottles.

Should there be the smallest difficulty in obtaining Alpha Brand Malvern Table Waters, a card addressed to W. and J. Burrows, Ltd., The Springs, Malvern, will bring the address of the nearest retailer of this desirable drink. "The Springs of Malvern," a booklet issued by the firm, gives interesting information and an official analysis. Lots of people go to Malvern now to drink the waters and enjoy their recuperative effects together with good air and fine scenery.

The latest idea for winter coats is not the skins of the real bear, which are more suitable for trimming other fur, but the coats of the Teddie Bear beloved of the Lilliputs. It is a kind of silk plush, and is very light and very warm. It cannot be said that the fabric is a becoming one to stout figures, although the smoother varieties are not open to this objection. To those of us, and they are many, who cannot afford real furs, these coats will come as a pleasant compromise between it and thick cloth, which is not easily attainable, and, when it can be purchased, is apt to be rather stiff and clumsy.

There is no doubt that the cloth for the coming winter, of the soft, pliable, and becoming kind, will be more expensive and far more scarce than a year ago. Teddie Bear coats have been specially provided in black, brown, and grey to meet this emergency, and they have the further advantage of not requiring fur trimmings. Harrods make a speciality of them, and of wonderful coats under the heading of manufactured furs, which are really lovely.

A. E. L.



The Lieutenant (Tanks)

"Yes, Sir, we're the Tanks, the finest cross-country stuff you ever set eyes on. Can't say we break speed records, but we can break any other old thing—say a village or two—that gets in our path. 'Up the Tanks!' is the shout when the line's held up, and up we go, taking everything in our waddle. My hat! it's a bit exciting when Fritz's heavies are knocking a rat-tat on the street door. Still, give me a breather now and then, and a full ration of 'Army Clubs' to keep me puffing, and I'll be quite content for the duration. But they must be 'Army Clubs'—we are very particular about atmosphere in the Tanks."

"CAVANDER'S
Army Club
CIGARETTES.

SOLD BY THE LEADING TOBACCONISTS
AND IN ALL THE CANTEENS.

20 for 1/1.

50 for 2/8.

100 for 5/4.





"The doctor said—you must take Sanatogen!"

SO she takes Sanatogen—and in a few weeks she is a different woman, growing steadily healthier and stronger.

Gone are the apathy and fatigue—the fretfulness and depression of spirits—the insomnia and indifference to food.

There is colour in her cheeks—a cheerful light in her eyes—and gratitude in her heart to Sanatogen!

But it must be real
Sanatogen
 THE GENUINE FOOD TONIC

"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen's great recuperative powers to help one after illness and nervous breakdown," writes "Guy d'Hardelot" (Mrs. Helen Rhodes); and Lady Eliot writes that she "finds Sanatogen simply unexcelled as a re-nervener and builder-up of lost tissue." But real Sanatogen is not merely "unexcelled"—it is *unequalled*. Owing to its unique powers of phosphorus-nutrition it does literally "re-nerve" you, while as a concentrated, tissue-building food it vitally assists Nature in her recuperative processes.

As the demand for Sanatogen still exceeds the supply, you should at once order it from your chemist at pre-war prices—1/9 to 9/6 per tin. Made from perfectly-phosphorised milk-protein—not whole milk—it is an ideal energising-nutrient for the healthy, as well as for invalids and nerve-sufferers. Costs you only 2d. per dose, too, and is absolutely harmless and reactionless.

GENATOSAN, LTD. (British Purchasers of the Sanatogen Co.)
 12, Chenies St., London, W.C. 1. (Chairman: The Viscountess Rhonda)

No'te: Sanatogen will later on be re-named Genatosan—genuine Sanatogen—to distinguish it from inferior substitutes.



Princess Eugenie Cristoforo-Palcolotue, Lady Collins, Lady Sykes, Lady Powell, Commander T. Wolfe Murray, Colonel Batot-Chester, Colonel Perry are, amongst hundreds of Society leaders, grateful users of Mr. Geo. R. Sims' wonderful hair-grower Tatcho. What Tatcho has done for them, it can and will do for you.

MR. GEO. R. SIMS' TATCHO IS WHAT YOU WANT

to induce a more vigorous growth of hair on your head. Both men and women are finding that the anxieties of war time and the worries of business and private life are apt to induce a deadening effect on the hair followed by a falling out, which is most distressing. To prevent this, use Tatcho.

Sprinkle a few drops on your hair every morning and rub it in vigorously. Don't be deterred by reason of past failures in the form of counterfeits of Tatcho, purporting to be the same as Tatcho, but in reality nothing of the sort. TATCHO certainly does produce an abundance of beautiful hair. Surely that interests you. It is a fact which can be demonstrated by personal use. If your hair is falling, you will have to try TATCHO sooner or later. Don't lose time. It only means losing more hair. You can have a 4/6 trial bottle for 2/9.

A 4/6 TATCHO TEST bottle for 2/9.

SPECIAL TATCHO COUPON. The TATCHO Hair Health Brush FREE.

In order to prove the superlative merits of Tatcho, the following competition is held under the auspices of Mr. Geo. R. Sims. To be entered, send in 20,000 4/6 bottles of Tatcho for 2/9. Each bottle of Tatcho bears the following guarantee of the discoverer:

"I guarantee this preparation is made according to the formula recommended by me."

Geo R Sims

TATCHO
 The HAIR GROWER

Get your Chemist, who is authorised to do so, to supply a 4/6 bottle for 2/9, or will be mailed from the CHIEF CHEMIST, TATCHO Laboratories, Kingsway, London.

Chemists and Stores everywhere,
 1/3 and 4/6.

CHESS.

For this department should be
 sent to Chess Editor, Illustrated News, Strand, W.C.

PROBLEM No. 3791.—By A. M. SPARKE.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the Brooklyn Chess Club, between Messrs. HELMS and STUTZ.
 Two Knights Defence

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K 4th	P to K 4th	2. P takes Kt	K to R 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	3. Q to B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
3. B to B 4th	Kt to B 3rd	4. P to B 4th	B to K 2nd
4. Castles	B to B 4th	5. P to Q 1st	Q to Q 4th
5. P to Q 4th	White could now convert the opening into the Max Lange attack in the Guoco Piano.		
6. Kt takes Kt P	Castles		
7. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 3rd	8. B to R 4th	P to K Kt 4th
9. Kt takes Kt P	White's development gives no warrant for such a sacrifice. Had he been in a position to advance his K B P and open a file for the K R, something might be said in its favour. As it stands, the unassisted Queen nothing.		
	10. P takes B		
	11. Q to B 3rd		
	12. P to Q 4th		
	13. Q takes Kt		
	14. P to B 5th		
	15. K to R 2nd		
	White resigns.		

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3792.—By R. C. DUBELL.

WHITE
 1. Q to Kt 7th
 Mate accordingly.

J. SMART.—As you cannot legally move the Knight, it is, of course, a stalemate. Thanks for game and information.

H. J. M.—It has been much admired.

M. R. GIBBS.—Your problems shall be attended to shortly. Thanks for the time of your note.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3792 received from G. Sorrie (Stonehaven), John Jacobsen (Liverpool), J. Palmer (Church), H. J. M. (Portuguese Hospital), J. C. Gemmell (Campbelltown), C. Cox (B. E. F.), Jacob (Rodenell), M. L. Green, and G. Allen (Sutton).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3793 received from A. W. Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), G. Stillingfleet (Seaford), J. C. Stuckhouse (Torquay), J. Fowler, J. S. Fortes (Brighton), J. Jacobsen, W. H. Winter (Alton), B. H. M. Still (Dover), H. Gessert (Baltimore), A. H. H. (Bath), J. Smart, I. Mackintosh (Glasgow), J. C. Gemmell, and F. Richardson (Newhaven).

THE PLAYHOUSES.

A WEEK-END." AT THE KINGSWAY.

ALL the approved pieces, the exact combinations, the time-honoured criss-cross and helter-skelter, the arrangements of escape and entry, are set out on Mr. Walter Ellis's chess-board at the Kingsway with mathematical regularity. In his semi-naughty story of "A Week-End," there are the two errant husbands bringing on week-end holiday two ladies who are not their wives, followed by the two wives themselves. The properties are according to pattern; there are no less than seven doors, there are tables under which the husbands creep, and a tablecloth under cover of which one crawls upstairs. If one of the men is limp and tall, the other is short and all on wires; if one wife is forbidding, the other is helpless; if one easy-going lady is brimful of sprightliness, the other is lachrymose. And if there must be a professor for lost, he must be fitted with a housekeeper if there is a secret-service agent on the sly of one of the women whom he suspects, to be a spy, he must be doubled with a local station-master whose function it is to be always busting into song. Steam-mechanism, indeed, could hardly be more rigidly mechanical than in this farce. Fortunately, the station-master himself—made by Mr. Ernest Thesiger most

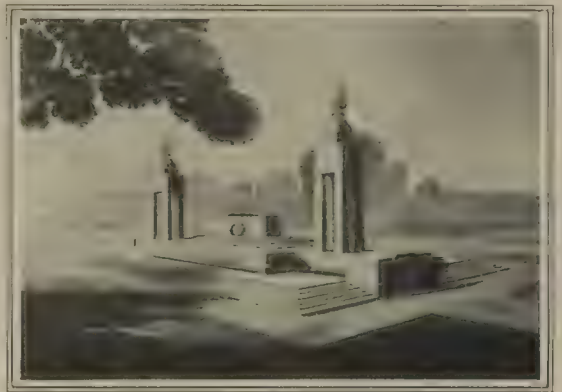
amusingly bucolic and dull—presents some originality of idea amid the automatic precision of his companion characters. His anxiety to experience the grins of a hopeless love because they may improve his singing voice is a droll piece of invention worthy of better surroundings. Meantime, the talents of Mr. Dennis Neilson Terry and Miss Kate Cutler are virtually wasted; and only vivacious Miss Yvonne Arnaud, apart from Mr. Thesiger, gets any real chance of producing an impression.

BOOKS WORTH READING.

The Soul of Susan Yellam. Horace Anne Key Vacheil. 7s. net. (Cassell.)
 Gudrid the Fair. Maurice Hewlett. 6s. net. (Constable.)
 A Romance on the Western Front. Galsworthy M. Vassal. 6s. net. (Herrmann.)

Daisylily: The Beguile of Pacifism. Harold Owen. 6s. net. (Hurst and Blacklock.)
 Bridget. B. M. Croker. 6s. net. (Hutchinson.)
 The Father of a Soldier. W. J. Dawson. 4s. net. (The Bodley Head.)
 Verdon Days in Paris. Marygrove Grant. 6s. net. (Collins.)
 The Foundations of Germany. J. Ellis Barker. 12s. net. (Murray.)
 The Last Islands and Their Fairy Tales and Folk Lore. T. R. H. Johnston, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S. 8s. net. ("Times" Book Club, Ltd.)
 Constantine: King and Traitor. Denzira Vaka. 12s. 6d. net. (The Bodley Head.)

A Love Offensive. F. E. Penny. 6s. net. (Chatto and Windus.)
 Wren's Wife. Cyril Russell. 6s. net. (Collins.)
 Abington Abbey. Archibald Marshall. 7s. net. (Stanley Paul.)



THE NEW WAR SHRINE FOR HYDE PARK, PRESENTED TO THE PEOPLE OF LONDON BY MR. S. J. WARING, AND DESIGNED BY SIR EDWIN LUTYENS.



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Patent Ganesh Chin Strap removes double chins, restores lost contours, and takes away lines running from nose to mouth, 21/6 and 25/6.

Ganesh Eastern Oil is the best skin food and muscle producer in the world. Will of itself remove lines, fill out hollows, and give back life and elasticity to the skin, 5/6, 12/6, 35/6.

Ganesh Diable Skin Tonic closes the pores, strengthens and whitens the skin, and enables it to withstand change of temperature. Also a splendid wash for the eyes, 5/6, 7/6, 10/6, 21/6, 57/6.

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WATERMAN'S IDEAL still main-
 tains the reputation of being,
 as Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the famous
 War Correspondent, said long ago, "the
 only fountain pen
 which does not
 dry up or blub-
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Waterman's
 Ideal
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Styles specially recommended
 for active service, being extra strong and large.
 No. 42 (Black-bulging, 40+); No. 44 (Safety); No. 45
 Of Stationers and Jewellers every where.
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 and 38 Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1





"OVALTINE"

Incontrovertible testimony of the unique value of "Ovaltine" in Sleeplessness, Nervous Break-down and in Shell-Shock is found in the fact that it is now largely used in hospitals and kindred institutions for these conditions. It is included in the official standard parcel now being sent to invalid prisoners of war. "Ovaltine" is prepared from malt, milk and eggs, and makes a delicious beverage which is taken with or between meals. It has the advantage that little or no sugar is required. The crisp golden granules are merely stirred into hot milk or milk and water. Condensed milk may be used if desired.

Convalescence

"Ovaltine" is the ideal food beverage for convalescents, because it is a highly concentrated extract of the vitalising and reconstructing elements required to build up and fortify the system.

OVALTINE
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body.

A. WANDER, LIMITED,
24, Cowcross Street, London, E.C. 1.
Wholesale: King's Laundry, Hertfordshire.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Work of the Road Board. Although, as a matter of course, the work of the Road Board has been very greatly curtailed during the period of the war, it has, nevertheless, not been altogether inactive, as may be gathered from the eighth annual report which has just been issued. Not the least interesting information vouchsafed by the report is that relating to the amounts expended on highway maintenance, from which it is seen that not only has the Board itself spent a certain amount from the Road Improvement Fund, but that substantial sums have also been expended by other Government Departments, notably the War Office, the Admiralty, the Ministry of Munitions, and the Timber Supply Department, on necessary works of upkeep. The total sum thus accounted for is £1,700,585, in addition to the Board's own contribution of £109,291, and a further expenditure by local authorities of



A GLIMPSE OF SANDRINGHAM—AND A WOLSELEY CAR.

The car seen in this photograph is a 16-20-h.p. Wolsley touring car; and part of the Sandringham Estate is also shown, including some of the famous conifers which are a picturesque feature of the royal estate.

£401,479. Of course, these sums are but a small portion of the whole cost of roads, and, in spite of what has been done, it remains true that, in consequence of lack of labour and materials, the main roads of the country are falling into an appalling state of disrepair, which will mean that very large sums of money will have to be found later on to restore them to their original condition, to say nothing of the money that must be spent to bring the highways up to the state of efficiency demanded by the needs of modern road transport.

The Need of a Central Authority.

Everyone who has given the question of highways administration the slightest study has come to recognise that, under present-day conditions, there is an urgent need for a complete revision of the want of system which at present characterises it. The main roads at least should be a charge on the Imperial Exchequer, the more so because the bulk of the traffic

(Continued overleaf.)

URODONAL

Renews Youth.



LIFE'S WEAR AND TEAR.

The human body is a delicate and complicated machine, whose regular functioning depends chiefly upon the regular circulation of the blood through the intricate maze of blood vessels, the motive force being provided by the heart.

Unfortunately, the human machine, like any other machine, suffers from wear and tear, so that the waste products so produced obstruct the free circulation of the blood. Circulation is more difficult on account of the blood being rendered viscid, and also because the vessels become hardened by the impurities deposited, and transformed into the semblance of "clay-piping."

It is therefore necessary to keep the blood in a perfect state of purity and fluidity, to regulate arterial tension, and to eliminate the poisons that are liable to clog the vessels. These are precisely the effects obtained by the regular use of URODONAL, which is recommended by Prof. Lanvieux, late President of the Paris Académie de Médecine.

URODONAL not only dissolves and eliminates uric acid, but also the poisons, which are even more dangerous. It stimulates the kidney functions, accelerates circulation, and removes deposits from the tissues and joints. Unlike salicylates, iodides, and colchicum, URODONAL is absolutely harmless, this being a rare virtue in so powerful an agent.

Dr. J. L. S. ROTAL,
Paris Faculty of Medicine.

To suffer, either, with Rheumatism, Gout, Calculus, Migraine, Eczema, Obesity, and Acid Dyspepsia; to combat, for URODONAL, the most effective and as warm water diuretic, to obtain the complete elimination of the poisons, the obese regain their normal proportions, the weary take on a new lease of life, and the worn Society woman regains and retains a clear and healthy complexion, through the blood-purifying properties of this preparation. URODONAL is the great discovery of the century and is a boon to all; it is the secret of perpetual youth; the means of salvation for the thousands of victims of uricemia.

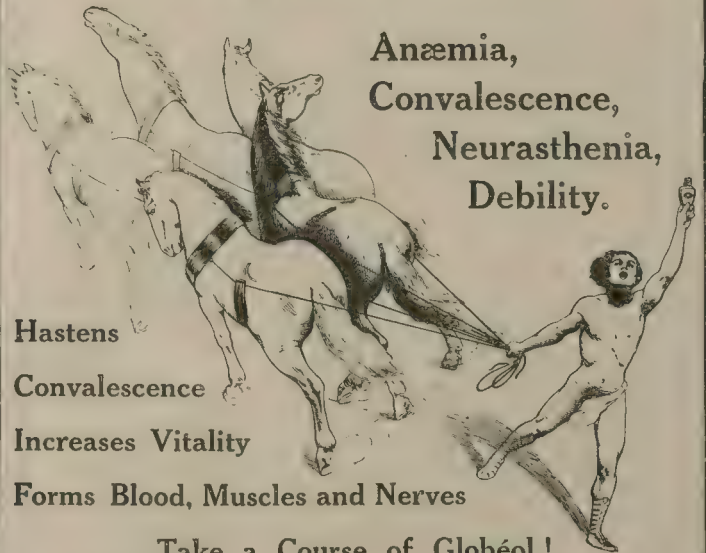
URODONAL, prices 5/- and 12/-. Prepared at Chatelain's Laboratories, Paris. Can be obtained from all chemists and drug stores, or direct, post free, 5/- & 12/-. From the British and Colonial Agents, HEPPELLE'S, Pharmacists and Foreign Chemists, 161, Piccadilly, London, W.1, from whom also can be had, post free, the full explanatory booklets, "Scientific Remedies" and "Treatise on Diet."

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Agent in U.S.A.: GEO. WALLAU, 2, 4, 6, Cliff Street, New York, U.S.A.
Agent for Australia and New Zealand: BASIL KING, Malcolm Building, Malcolm Lane, Sydney (Box G.P.O. 2250).
Sub-Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: G. AHERTON & CO., 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

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Convalescence,
Neurasthenia,
Debility.



Hastens

Convalescence

Increases Vitality

Forms Blood, Muscles and Nerves

Take a Course of Globéol!

Medical Opinion:

"I can state positively that Globéol considerably curtails the period of convalescence. Generally speaking, it may be said to represent the standard specific for all diseases due to poverty of blood. It is a first-class tonic, and, unlike other agents of this nature, its action is constant. This is why we prescribe Globéol to a great number of our patients, inasmuch as this medicament presents no contra-indication, and is an effective means of combating poorness of blood."

Dr. ETIENNE CRUCÉANU, late "Interne" of Paris Hospitals.

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Doctors recommend Vitafer.

From a West Indian Island.

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There is no worker—mental or manual—who does not at times feel the exhaustion of nervous energy consequent upon overwork, worry, etc. This is intensified by the present shortage of meat. There is no worker—man or woman—who takes a periodical course of Vitafer who is not quickly better in health.

Sold by all Chemists in 1/6 and 2/6 tins; larger sizes 4/6 & 7/6. No substitute is as good. Test sample can be obtained by mentioning this paper and sending 2d. in stamps to the Sole Manufacturers: SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD., Lower Priory, DIRMINGHAM.

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The WINTER OVER-COAT or RAINCOAT that you need for the colder weather. Pullars can clean and press it, do all minor repairs, renew linings, buttons etc., where necessary, and give the Overcoat a new lease of life. The result will surprise you. Send to any Pullar Branch or Agent. We pay return postage on orders sent direct to—PULLARS'

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FOR THE SKIN

is a luxury to use; delicately perfumed, gratefully soothing and healing, it promotes the healthy bloom of youth to the cheek, and a soft white smoothness to hands, neck, and arms—beauty, freshness, and a heightened charm of personality. You may safely rely upon the absolute purity and innocuous properties of this superior preparation, famous for over 80 years. Of Chemists and Stores, in 2/6 and 5/- sizes, or from A. ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

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Chef de Cuisine to
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Marlborough House.

NOT often is it possible for you to try a recipe evolved by the Chef of one of the Royal kitchens, but the chance is here to-day.

M. Stempfer, the world-famous cookery genius who presides over the kitchens at Marlborough House, has written for us a special recipe for a war-time cake that everyone can make. Read it through carefully, read his endorsement of that wonderful time-and-money-and-trouble saver—GOODALL'S EGG POWDER—and then decide to try the recipe at the first opportunity. As M. Stempfer would himself be the first to admit, GOODALL'S EGG POWDER is vital to the success of the cake—as "The Times" analysis proved, no other is so rich in valuable phosphates or so strong a corrective of the drying qualities of the present flour. Be sure, therefore, that you get the genuine Goodall's.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER

looks quite ordinary—it is just a clean powder and a beautiful yellow colour—yet it performs really wonderful things. It will save you three-quarters of the cost of eggs, yet give you cakes as light, as rich, as moist, and as delicious as if you had a pre-war larder to draw from.

M. Stempfer writes:

IN your Goodall's Egg Powder I have found the most valuable and efficient egg substitute I know of, and can most confidently recommend it to the public as a splendid alternative for eggs in cakes, biscuits, pastry, puddings, pancakes and similar comestibles.

I appreciate Goodall's Egg Powder thoroughly as a kitchen and household necessity of the highest order, and my practical

experience leads me to congratulate you upon a distinct economical boon to all interested in culinary affairs.

You have my permission to publish this letter and also my photograph.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. STEMPFER,
Chef de Cuisine to H.M. Queen Alexandra. (President—Club Culinnaire Français.)

Get a tin or packet from your Grocer to-day.

1½d. packets; 8d. and 1/4 tins.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds

The British Seaman Carried On

in the face of vastly increased perils. He didn't strike for larger pay or stop to parley words. He merely carried on and ensured our food supply.



YOU CAN HELP HIM to carry on in old age or disablement

by subscribing for War Bonds, and then by donating your War Bonds to one of the charitable institutions managed by the Mercantile Marine Service Association. (Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1883.)

You will help us to carry on, and ensure that the dependents of those seamen who perish in their manly task will be provided for.

£120 War Bonds, or £6 per annum,	will provide a Seaman's Widow's Pension.
£320 " " " £16 " "	will provide a Widow's Home.
£500 " " " " " "	will endow a Widow's Apartment in the Andrew Gibson Memorial Home for Widows of Seamen.
£1000 " " " " " "	will endow a Cabin in the Home for Aged Mariners.

Send to-day the largest gift your means will allow to The Secretary, MERCANTILE MARINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION, Tower Building, Water Street, Liverpool.



"Carry On"

aptly describes the spirit of the nation to-day. Endurance is the watchword of the Allies.

One of the great factors upon which endurance depends—that subtle strength which we call 'staying power'—is sound bodily health.

The physical means of endurance are supplied to the body by 'BYNOGEN' which provides food for the tissues and nerves in such a form that they build reserves of strength over and above the needs of the most exhausting day's work. Thus endurance becomes not only possible but natural.

'BYNOGEN' consists of pure milk protein, with organic phosphates, and a specially prepared extract obtained from selected whole wheat and malt.



'Bynogen'
Brings Health

Sold by all Chemists at 1/9, 3/-, 5/- & 9/-

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Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3

Established in the City of London, A.D. 1715
B 51

(Continued.) they carry is in the fullest sense national. It has, since the greater development of motor traction, ceased to be local, and it is neither practical nor fair that local authorities should be called upon to maintain, out of local money, roads for the use of traffic which is not local but general. Apart from these considerations, it is desirable, from the point of view of greater smoothness of working, that the administration should be centralised.

The Road Board seems to have committed itself to the expression of such an opinion, since in discussing the cost of the proposed western approach avenue to the Metropolis—which is estimated to cost, with its secondary roads, about £2,000,000—the Board thinks that nothing can be done until a body is constituted having absolute power to assume the whole responsibility, financial and otherwise, of such large schemes.

It cannot take on the work itself, since, "until the more pressing and important needs of road-crust improvements throughout the country have been met, it will not be able, out of the funds at its disposal,



THE INDISPENSABLE TRACTOR IN WAR: A SCENE IN ITALY.

Everywhere on the Fronts the tractor has proved invaluable for the haulage of heavy guns. Our photograph shows a monster Italian long-range gun being placed in position by means of tractors.—[French Official Photograph.]

to grant any substantial sums to schemes like the proposed Western Avenue." The Board is quite right in taking up this attitude. Such works certainly do not fall within its scope, as it is at present constituted; nor should they be a charge on funds which are normally derived from receipts from one form of traction. They are the business of a central highways authority, which we may hope will be constituted as one of the works of post-war reconstruction, and of which the Road Board would form an excellent nucleus. W. W.

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Overland

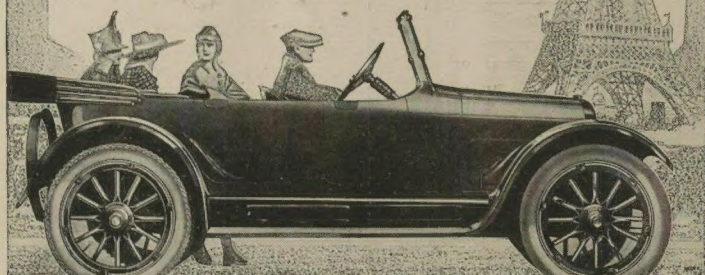
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We need a number of OVERLAND TOURING CARS for conversion into LIGHT VANS, to be used for food distribution and similar services.

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Establishing a New Standard in High Grade Motor Cars

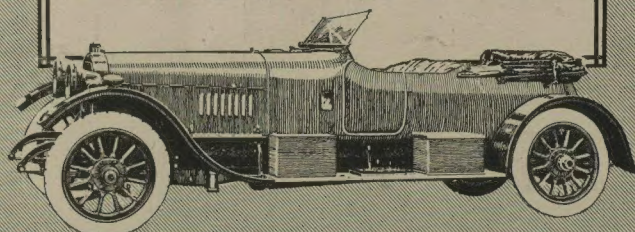
When the Sunbeam Company are once more free to turn their attention to the building of their famous cars, a new standard will be established by the appearance of the post-war

SUNBEAM

which will be a car not only of dignity but also of travelling qualities and unexcelled power. Therefore, in selecting your after-war car, bear this fact in mind, that the Sunbeam Company has since concerned itself in the successful designing and multiple output of

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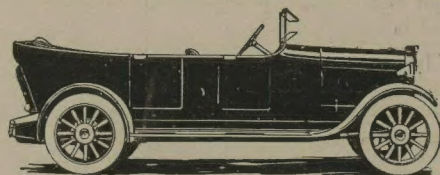
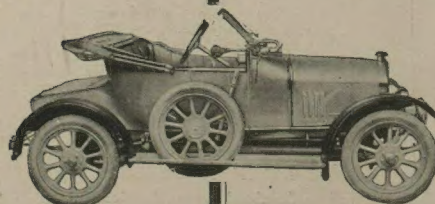
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By waiting for the post-war Swift you will secure all that makes motoring most enjoyable—a car in the appearance of which you will take a pride, on the good service of which you can always rely, at a cost representing lasting economy.

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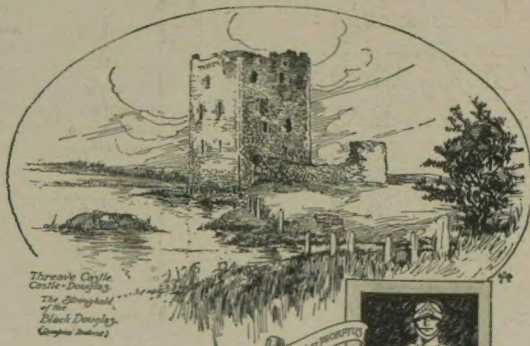
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479-483, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.1.
Telephone - - - - - Mayfair 6230.
Telegrams - "Austinette, Wesdo, London."
ALSO AT MANCHESTER, NORWICH AND PARIS.

RECOLLECTION.

All will recollect the pre-war 20 h.p. Austin—its graceful outward design, its smooth running, and its efficiency—and will welcome the after-war policy of the Austin Company, which is to revive and improve upon this model.

The excellence of design, finish, and superior mechanical quality of the new "20" Austin will even be more pronounced. Let it always be—

"Mine's an AUSTIN."



THE CASTLE OF THE DOUGLASES

is the most interesting ruin in Galloway, some 20 miles from Dumfries. Its walls are 70 feet high and 8 feet thick. As far back as the 14th century, in the hands of the Black Douglas, it commanded all Galloway. It was the scene of many a bloody fray, the Douglasses being powerful enough to usurp even royal powers. It was for the siege of Threave that the celebrated gun "Mons Meg" was made.

MAKING HISTORY.

We have not made a car for over four years, yet note the great number of A.-J.'s on the road to-day. Many are the 1910 model. Truly "Arrol-Johnston" is the hallmark of quality. Our four years of aero-engine production will be reflected in the Post-War A.-J.

"Hail to the Chief!"—

The Post-War A.-J. Car.

Arrol-Johnston LTD.
DUMFRIES.



"It's all in the Cube!"

DRINK a cupful of Ivelcon just before going to bed. You will not only find it sufficient as a light meal to carry you over until the morning, but it will bring refreshing sleep.

Use Ivelcon daily in the kitchen. It is invaluable for making delicious soups, gravies and hashes. One cube makes nearly half a pint of delightful consommé—a welcome first course to a well-arranged meal.

Ivelcon is the essence of prime beef, delicately flavoured with fresh vegetables. It contains no gelatine, yeast, or preservative of any description. To prepare Ivelcon simply pour boiling water over a cube—one cube makes a breakfast cupful.

Sold at pre-war prices.

6 cubes, 6d.; 12 cubes, 1/-; 50 cubes, 3/6

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BY ELEVATED RAILWAY

Telegrams:
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Furnishing Fabrics.

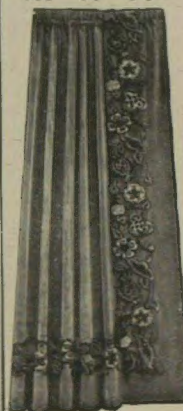
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The "MORAY" CURTAIN

of Cord Velour in Robin Hood green with Jacobean Border, embroidered in rich colourings. Very effective. 3½ yds. long.

£7 16 6 per pair.



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Well upholstered, with Loose Cover in Cretonne at 2/6 per yd., £7 15 0 Or (as illustration), £10 10 0

CURTAIN AND COVER FABRICS.

REPS. The largest range of colours from 3/6 per yd.

COTELINES, BROCADES, DAMASKS, TAPES-

TRIES, from 4/6 per yd.

SATIN CLOTHS in unique colourings, from 8/11 per yd.

VELVETS AND VELOUR CORD, 50 ins. wide, from 9/6 per yd.

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CRETONNES, TAFFETAS, AND OMBRES, from 1/4½ to 14/11 per yd.

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Williamson & Co. LTD.

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BOOK TO CLAPHAM ROAD.

Lotus

DURING September the shops appointed to sell Lotus and Delta will receive the last deliveries of certain all-leather buckle shoes made by Lotus Ltd.

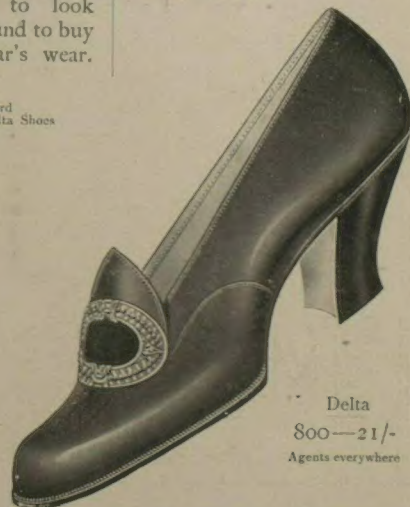
One of them is No. 800 illustrated in this advertisement.

And, because all the leather is gone and there will be no more of these shoes, women are recommended to look ahead this autumn and to buy a pair for next year's wear.

Not so much on account of their remarkably low price, 2 1/- a pair, as on account of the fact that all-leather shoes, particularly in the buckle variety, will be scarce next year.

For the want of leather, many thousand pairs of fabric shoes are being manufactured this autumn and winter for women to wear in 1919.

Lotus Ltd, Stafford
Makers of Lotus and Delta Shoes
City Telephone
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Delta
800—21/-
Agents everywhere

Petrol Economy with the CLAUDEL HOBSON CARBURETTER PROVED!

Read this extract from the "Commercial Motor," 8th March:

"Very many American convoys were consuming an average of 52 litres per 100 kilom., while the French lorries averaged from 30 to 32 litres. It was therefore decided to scrap the American carburetter in favour of one of French make. AFTER A PUBLIC COMPETITION, CLAUDEL-HOBSON SECURED THE CONTRACT."

SUPPLIED TO ADMIRALTY & WAR OFFICE
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The "Sotol Habit" ensures a clean Throat and Mouth, Sotol being a most congenial method of thoroughly disinfecting these vital passages and keeping them pure and sweet and germ-free. Indispensable to cleanly people. Delightful in use. Of Chemists, 2s. 9d., per 100, or post-free Western Dental Mfg. Co., Ltd., 74, Wigmore St., London, W. 1. Samples, 3d.

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Do not let Grey Hairs appear.

Restores Grey or White Hair to its original colour, where the glands are not destroyed. Prevents Dandruff, and the Hair from coming out. Restores and Strengthens the Hair.

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"BEAUTIFULLY COOL AND SWEET SMOKING" Player's Navy Cut Tobacco

Packed in varying degrees of strength to suit every class of smoker.

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PER OZ.

PLAYER'S "WHITE LABEL" NAVY CUT PER OZ. **9^{1d.}**

Also
PLAYER'S NAVY CUT
DE LUXE
(a development of
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Packed in
2 oz. and 4-oz. airtight
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Player's Navy Cut Cigarettes

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

They are made from fine quality Virginia Tobacco and sold in two strengths
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100 for 5/4; 50 for 2/8 100 for 4/3; 50 for 2/2½
24 for 1/3; 12 for 7½d. 20 for 10½d.; 10 for 5½d.

IN PACKETS AND TINS FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS AND STORES.

These Cigarettes (and Tobacco) are also supplied at DUTY FREE RATES for the purpose of gratuitous distribution to Wounded Soldiers and Sailors in Hospital.

Terms and particulars on application to

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Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland) Ltd.

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LINGERIE MODES.



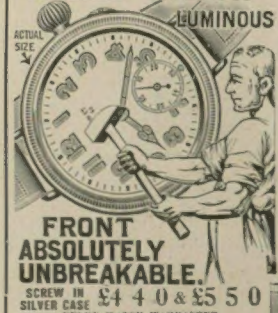
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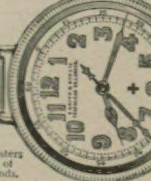
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A fine Assortment of Rings & Jewellery always in stock.



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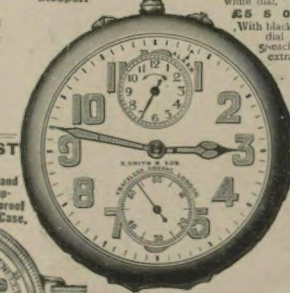
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The Alarm will arouse the Heaviest Sleeper.



Luminous Alarm Watch. Perfect Timekeeper.
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